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LABOR CLARION

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Permanent Relief Group Increasing Because of Strict Physical Tests

In a letter to Secretary of Labor Perkins, Senator James M. Mead of New York expressed concern about the plight of wage earners who are denied jobs because they do not measure up to certain prescribed physical standards.

Senator Mead urged the Department of Labor to broaden as fully as possible the scope of the contemplated study of the problem in order to reveal what advantages accrue to management through the pre-employment examination device and what the effect is upon the worker and the general public.

Job Opportunities Curtailed

Senator Mead pointed out that within the range of his own observation in recent years the gradual extension of the pre-employment physical examination device has greatly restricted employment opportunities for workers who may be somewhat sub-standard physically, but who are obviously able to follow their trade or usual work with no impairment as to production ability. The senator pointed out further that the continuance or further extension of this practice will increase the group of workers dependent upon public relief, and that the matter therefore involves substantially generally public interest, particularly because the screened-out worker more often is in the middle-age group.

"A few years ago," said Senator Mead, "a workman applying for a job had only to convince the employer of his ability to perform the work satisfactorily. Today in many enterprises this is only a preliminary step to a place on the plant payroll. The job applicant must subject himself and pass satisfactorily a strict physical examination, embracing minute laboratory tests to disclose hidden defects, actual or potential. This 'test tube' hiring policy is building up a larger permanent relief group."

New York Policy Commended

Senator Mead called to the attention of Secretary Perkins the action of the New York State Legislature four years ago in passing the silicosis measure, and declaring it to be "the policy of the legislature to prohibit through every lawful means available any requirement as a prerequisite to employment which compels an applicant for employment in any occupations coming within the purview of the statute to undergo a medical examination."

Senator Mead said he believed this stated policy equally applicable to employments involving other hazards.

Court Upholds Ban On Home Work In Artificial Flower Industry

Constitutionality of the Industrial Home Work Law, as well as of the order prohibiting home work in the artificial flower and feather industry, has been upheld at special term of the State Supreme Court in New York County, New York, Industrial Commissioner Frieda S. Miller announces. A group of individual home workers, only a few of whom had been denied permits to work on artificial flowers and feathers in their homes, brought the suit.

"The decision is really a victory for the general economic order," said Miss Miller. "The law was passed after long study of the effects of industrial home work, not only on home workers themselves, but on the industry as well. In this particular industry home work was abolished when we discovered whole families working for wages so low that they had to be supplemented by relief. Long hours, night work and child labor were, of course, inevitable results.

"But even more serious was what this system of 'farming out the work' at sub-standard wages was doing to depress wages of the factory workers and to jeopardize factory employment."

The case had first been brought before the Board of Standards and Appeals, the reviewing body of the State Labor Department, it was explained. The board upheld the reasonableness and validity of the order without a hearing, basing its decision on a previous decision brought by employers in the artificial flower and feather industry.

Appeals Council Is Formed For Review of Old-Age Insurance

The Social Security Board has announced the appointment of a three-member appeals council, twelve regional referees and a consulting referee as a special staff to review administrative rulings which affect the right of claimants or account holders under the old-age and survivors system.

"Every effort is being made to secure a prompt and accurate decision in every claim and to speed payments to those who are entitled to them," Chairman Arthur J. Altmeyer of the Social Security Board said.

Contractor Penalized For Defrauding Labor

A six months' county jail sentence for violation of the state labor code has been imposed on Harry C. Dunlop, San Diego contractor, it was announced this week by George G. Kidwell, state director of industrial relations.

In a report to Kidwell, H. C. Carrasco, state labor commissioner, declared Dunlop had been a persistent violator of the labor laws. He has been charged with the theft of the labor of four men, failure to carry workmen's compensation insurance and failure to post a notice giving the name and address of compensation insurance carrier.

Presiding Judge Eugene Daney, Jr., of San Diego, found Dunlop guilty and earlier suspended sentence on condition that the defendant comply with the labor laws and make restitution to his defrauded employees. Last week the contractor was rearrested on a warrant secured by Deputy Labor Commissioner Stanley M. Gue, Kidwell said, and was sentenced to the six months' term on failure to comply with the terms of his probation.

"It is the policy of the state labor commissioner to afford delinquent employers opportunity to make restitution to employees in cases where wages have been withheld," Carrasco said, "but where an employer fails or refuses to do so this division insists that he be punished."

The San Diego case was prosecuted by District Attorney James B. Abbey.

Sanctioning Wage Cuts To Stimulate Building Of Low-Priced Houses

A uniform wage scale on small home construction jobs was considered at a conference of union officials at the Building and Construction Trades Council in New York last week.

The plan was submitted by Michael J. Colleran, president of the Operative Plasterers' International Association of the United States and Canada.

After the conference Thomas A. Murray, president of the Building and Construction Trades Council, said:

"The meeting had as its outstanding purpose the stimulation of a wider purchase by the average man of one and two-family houses, with which government, builders, organized labor and, indeed, every section of the population is in accord. It is highly desirable from the standpoint of the well-being of the nation.

"The representatives of the building trades unions look forward to a meeting in the near future with builders of one and two-family homes to discuss the plan conceived by organized labor."

Will Not Apply to Large Construction

Officials of the Building and Construction Trades Department who attended the conference made it clear the proposed new scale would not apply to large building construction, but only to the home construction field, which is mostly unorganized now. They indicated that if the plan works out successfully in New York it probably would be applied elsewhere throughout the country.

Belief that a reduced wage scale might be put into operation by American Federation of Labor unions on small house construction throughout the country was expressed last week by John P. Coyne, president of the A.F.L.'s Building Trades Department.

Coyne disclosed that he had appealed to nineteen unions for acceptance of the reduced—or "secondary"—scale in New York City, and that it also was under consideration in Detroit, Cincinnati, Cleveland and Toledo.

Proposals for a new wage rate were advanced after a conference between building trades unions and contractors in New York early last week. The new rate was expected to be fixed at $9 or $10 a day, as against the $12 to $15 daily schedule in force in large commercial structures.

Plan to Be Tried at Plainfield

A reduced wage scale affecting small house construction and alterations has been adopted by the International Hod Carriers' Building and Common Laborers of America, Local No. 221 (A.F.L.) at Plainfield, N. J.

The scale, to become effective April 1, reduces wages from $8 to $6 a day on all construction involving new houses valued at less than $10,000, and on house alterations.

GOOD NEWS FOR SUGAR WORKERS

The California and Hawaiian Sugar Corporation at Crockett will begin distribution of retroactive salary raises to 1800 employees beginning April 9. The raises, ranging from $5 to $30 a month, go back to December 1, 1939, and total $25,000.

Francis J. Gorman Sues CIO Heads for $103,000 And Personal Damages

Suit for $103,719 for personal damages and financial loss has been filed in the District Court of the District of Columbia against the C.I.O., John L. Lewis, Sidney Hillman and other C.I.O. officials by Francis J. Gorman, chairman of the executive board of the United Textile Workers of America, an American Federation of Labor affiliate.

The complaint drawn up by Patrick J. Taft, attorney for Gorman, charges that the defendants are indebted to Gorman in the sum of $3719.03 for salary and expenses due him as president of the United Textile Workers of America from October 1, 1938, to May 6, 1939. The union at that time was affiliated with the C.I.O.

Damages of $100,000 are asked for alleged false, slanderous and libelous statements made by the executive council of the U.T.W.A. on December 23, 1938, in accusing Gorman of "acts detrimental to the interest and welfare of the international union." The acts in question included encouragement and assistance to local unions which left the C.I.O. and reaffiliated with the A.F.L.

Gorman charges that the statement caused him "great mental suffering and anguish" and damaged his "good name, character, reputation and standing with the organized labor movement and the public," to the extent of $100,000.

Papers in the suit were served on Hillman at the Wardman Park Hotel in Washington, where he was attending a meeting of the executive council of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, C.I.O. affiliate.

Defendants named in the action, in addition to those already mentioned, included Philip Murray, Emil Rieve, Reid Robinson, Sherman Dalrymple, C.I.O. vice-presidents; James Carey, secretary-treasurer; the Textile Workers' Organizing Committee; Sidney Hillman, chairman of the committee, and Thomas Kennedy, secretary-treasurer.

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Amendments to Charter

Two charter amendments will be placed before the voters of San Francisco at the May 7 primaries as the result of action taken by the Board of Supervisors on Monday last, and two others will have to wait until a bigger vote can be obtained on the board.

Successful in making the May 7 ballot were proposals to exempt from civil service a confidential messenger to the mayor and to blanket into civil service all Municipal Airport employees except Manager M. B. Doolin.

Proposals to increase the Board of Police Commissioners from three to five members and to alter the present method of counting civil service examination points for Fire Department promotions were voted down.

Mayor Rossi has no confidential messenger at present, the position having become vacant by the death of Earl Gladman. Unanimous approval was given to the proposal.

The airport measure had previously been approved.

A proposal to increase the size of the Police Commission was put forward by Supervisor McSheehy, who held such an arrangement would do away with deadlocks caused by illness or absence of a member, but it was voted down.

Green Chosen Officer Of World Labor Body

Word has been received at American Federation of Labor headquarters in Washington that President William Green of the Federation has been selected vice-chairman of the executive committee of the International Federation of Trade Unions.

Green was chosen by 13 out of 14 votes at a meeting of the I.F.T.U. executive committee in Paris.

A conference of labor federations of neutral countries to deal with problems arising out of the war for the wage earners of these nations was voted by the executive committee. Sir Walter Citrine, president of the I.F.T.U., presided at the meeting, which included representatives of the labor movements of Switzerland, Denmark, Sweden, Belgium and the Netherlands.

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Federal Judge Decides Against Teamsters in Conspiracy Prosecution

Justice Peyton Gordon of the Federal District Court at Washington, D. C., ruled on Tuesday last that labor unions were subject to criminal conspiracy prosecution under the Sherman anti-trust act.

Leaders of the American Federation of Labor who have been critical of methods used by the Justice Department in its anti-trust campaign in the building construction field have contended that unions are exempt from the anti-trust law, though subject to prosecution under other laws.

A Matter of Objectives

But Justice Gordon said that the Sherman act applies to labor unions in cases where their objectives are not "legitimate" and where they use unlawful means to attain their objectives.

Justice Gordon's decision overruled a demurrer and a motion to dismiss an indictment of a Washington local of the A.F.L. Teamsters' Union and five of its officers. They were indicted last fall in the first of a series of grand jury actions against unions.

Controversy Between Unions

The teamsters' local was charged with engaging in a "conspiracy" to compel three concrete mixing companies to hire members of the Teamsters' Union instead of members of the A.F.L.'s Operating Engineers' Union, as drivers of concrete mixer trucks.

The government contended that the squabble over the drivers, which since has been peacefully settled by a referee, interrupted public and private building operations in Washington.

A.F.L. attorneys argued that the indictment charged no offense prohibited by law, and that the acts of which the local was accused were expressly exempt by the Clayton act.

(A section of the Clayton act, which is an amendment to the Sherman anti-trust law, was designed to exempt from the anti-trust laws labor organizations pursuing legitimate objectives.)

No "Blanket Exemption"

Justice Gordon held that the Clayton act "does not give and was not intended to give to labor organizations a blanket exemption from the operation of the anti-trust laws."

Noting that the objective of the alleged conspiracy in the teamsters' case was not higher wages and shorter hours, but the replacement of members of the Engineers' Union who were under contract to the companies, Justice Gordon said:

"It is my opinion that the object was not legitimate for the reason that the replacement which the defendants were attempting to compel would necessarily force these companies to break their contracts with the Operating Engineers' Union."

He added that the threatened use of strikes and boycotts to bring about the replacements, as charged in the indictment, was "clearly unlawful."

The fact that the dispute between the teamsters and engineers has been adjusted, it was learned, will not affect the Justice Department's plans to prosecute the case.

TO ANALYZE LABOR INITIATIVE

A committee of the San Francisco chapter of the National Lawyers' Guild has undertaken legal analysis of the newly proposed "labor" initiative. The Guild contends the initiative is similar in many respects to Proposition No. 1, which was fought and defeated by the labor unions in the November, 1938, election. On the Guild's investigating committee are Charles R. Garry, Julius M. Keller, Aubrey Grossman and Benjamin Dreyfus.

California wool growers received a cash income of $6,700,000 for wool in 1939, an increase of $1,053,000 over 1938.

Peace on Waterfront Seems to Be Assured

On behalf of the International Longshoremen and Warehousemen's Union, Harry Bridges, president of that organization, has presented a five-year plan for a waterfront peace, and—the employers recognized it as "a proposal that they themselves made in effect in June, 1939."

So it would seem to the ordinary citizen that there can be no reason for the continuation of the troubles on the waterfront which have been a disturbing factor for the last few years.

The longshoremen presented to their waterfront employers the details of the proposed long-term industrial peace plan broached in general terms several months ago.

Submission coincided with resumption of negotiations for a contract to succeed that which expired at the end of last September, but terms of which were extended indefinitely.

Actual negotiations, however, were not undertaken at meetings held this week, the conference being devoted to an oral discussion of the so-called peace plan and a resulting request on the part of the Waterfront Employers' Association that details be placed in writing.

Fundamental points listed by Bridges were:

(1) Preference of employment; (2) the longshore hiring hall; (3) Pacific Coast code governing rules and regulations in so far as it is now a part of the contract; (4) the six-hour day as now written into the contract; (5) the provisions of the contract as written in by the arbitrator's decisions covering right of the union to observe picket lines; (6) the present provisions in the agreement concerning standard loads and penalty cargoes; (7) the present language of the agreement concerning the right of the union to discipline its own members and penalizing all individual longshoremen for violation of the agreement.

On behalf of the union, Bridges suggested that the seven fundamental points of the present working contract be set aside as the basis of a long-term agreement of three to five years' duration. All other issues would be subject to yearly review and settlement by negotiation or arbitration.

The understanding, he said, would be that there would be "no strikes or stoppages of work or lockouts for the entire term of the agreement of three to five years."

Pending a thorough perusal of the proposal, F. P. Foisie, president of the Waterfront Employers' Association, declared the employers are willing to "put up any guarantee" for the "observance and performance of contracts," but deferred detailed comment until the language of the "peace plan" has been digested by association directors.

Employment Commission

By JOHN S. HORN, Labor Representative California Employment Commission

Unemployment insurance contributions are deposited in the Unemployment Insurance Trust Fund of the United States Treasury and are earmarked only for the payment of benefits.

The state treasurer is the designated custodian of moneys collected and is charged with the responsibility of depositing all contributions in the Federal Reserve depository nearest state headquarters.

The state treasurer requisitions the United States treasurer for the estimated amount necessary to pay anticipated benefits for each ensuing period.

A central accounting system common to all state unemployment insurance funds regulates the payments of moneys and assures an adequate reserve being maintained for any emergency.

This uniform system of control governing the unemployment insurance funds of all participating states and territories guarantees the permanency and security of the insurance program to all participating.

NEED FOR SUBSIDIZED HOSPITALS

The dire need of low-income groups in many sections for hospitalization was emphasized by Senator Wagner of New York and Senator George of Georgia in a statement before a Senate Education and Labor sub-committee favoring their proposed hospital program involving federal expenditures of $10,000,000 in its first year. Asserting they expect the program to "pay for itself many times over in improved national health," the senators estimated there is need for 360,000 additional hospital beds, chiefly in rural and economically depressed areas. They stated no hospital facilities are available in 40 per cent of the counties, where 17 000,000 persons reside.

Demonstration by Jobless

Approximately 500 of San Francisco's unemployed met in the Civic Center on Saturday last in support of a national campaign being launched by the Workers' Alliance to end unemployment in the nation.

Protesting ten years of joblessness, speakers at the mass meeting declared for: First, 3,000,000 new jobs in private industry for able-bodied unemployed; second, increased monthly wages for those on W.P.A.; third, jobs for all not employed in private industry; fourth, adequate relief allowances for those not given works program jobs.

The unemployed in every large city in the United States gathered simultaneously to discuss economic problems—the official "End Unemployment Day."

In Oakland some 250 demonstrators began a march which led from Lincoln Park to the steps of the city hall. They were joined by S.R.A. workers, recently discharged, and by about 500 onlookers.

The Oakland gathering was addressed by Mayor William J. McCracken, who congratulated participants on the orderliness of their demonstration.

Beware of Fraudulent Employment Agencies

A state-wide warning of a new type of fraud on working people was issued this week by H. C. Carrasco, state labor commissioner, who called attention to the "Florida construction scheme." Carrasco urged job applicants to report employment agencies and other hiring halls which do not conspicuously display a state license.

W. H. McLee, who advertised in a San Francisco newspaper that he wanted "2000 men and women—laborers of all kinds"—was the latest to fall under the official ban of the state labor commissioner's office.

McLee's advertisement, which brought approximately 700 applicants to the address given in the newspaper, also caught the attention of the Better Business Bureau of San Francisco, which also investigated. They reported that McLee was offering jobs to construction workers, general laborers, dishwashers, hotel maids, porters, and other classifications of labor, promising $100 a month and transportation to Florida. McLee was unable, however, to show written evidence that he had been authorized to employ people for work in the Southern state.

McLee was reminded of the employment agency license statute. The Better Business Bureau agents suggested that he consult the state labor commissioner. When McLee declined, the Better Business Bureau investigators reported the matter.

Deputy Labor Commissioner Harry Gorman returned a short time later to find this sign posted on the door: "The ad is off—no one employed here."

"This type of fraud is known as a 'quickie.'" explained Carrasco, who said that telegraphic information from Pensacola, Fla., confirmed the suspicion that the alleged employer was non-existent.

"We believe that it was McLee's intention to collect a few dollars from each applicant as a registration fee or bond money that job hunters can ill afford to pay. The alertness of the Better Business Bureau representatives prevented McLee from reaping his harvest, but it is necessary that laboring people be vigilantly on guard against similar schemes in other parts of the state."

OVERTIME PROVIDED BY STATUTE

A labor bill guaranteeing overtime pay for employees working seven days in any week was signed by Governor Keen Johnson of Kentucky at Frankfort last week. The measure, effective June 12, also provides for state mediation in labor disputes when it is requested by both sides.

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Change of address or additions to union mail lists must come through the secretary of each organization. Members are notified that this is obligatory.

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FRIDAY, MARCH 29, 1940

State Insurance Funds

Not a dollar in workmen's compensation payments has been lost to a worker protected under any of the eighteen state funds, the Division of Labor Standards of the United States Department of Labor reports in a new bulletin on the "Progress of State Insurance Funds Under Workmen's Compensation."

"Private carriers, particularly stock casualty companies, have frequently failed, with heavy losses both to insured employers and to injured workers, their widows and dependents," the report says. "The loss of compensation benefits often means privation for an injured worker, or for the widow and children of a worker who has been killed. The failure of an insurance company, in most states, throws the burden of payment on the employer and, in cases of serious injuries, may force him out of business. The complete security offered by state funds is seen as one of their chief advantages to workers, to employers and to the communtiy."

A "state fund" is an agency created and operated by the state, on a non-profit basis, to insure the payment of benefits under its workmen's compensation law. Of the eighteen state funds now functioning in this country, seven are "exclusive funds," while eleven have to compete with private insurance carriers. All the Canadian provinces have exclusive funds.

Organized labor, as well as successive National Conferences on Labor Legislation, have repeatedly gone on record in favor of insurance through exclusive state funds.

Latest estimates show that, in 1938, 1,375,600 workers in American industry were disabled by accident or sickness arising out of their work. Of these, 16,400 cases resulted in death. Almost 100,000 men and women workers found themselves with permanent disabilities. Over a million and a quarter suffered temporary disabilities.

Public policy has long recognized, in theory at least, that it is not only more decent, but cheaper, to provide for the victims of the industrial process through compensation insurance than through relief or charity—and that it is even more economical to prevent many of the year's 1,375,600 injuries by doing a thorough job of industrial safety and industrial hygiene.

Industrial Home Work Must Go

A court decision upholding New York's Industrial Home Work Law and an order prohibiting home work in the artificial flower and feather industry is of interest to every state cursed with the industrial home work evil.

Labor and employers are in agreement that the industrial home work system, with its long and irregular hours, night work, wretchedly low pay and child labor, must be abolished. As long as it exists, it is a threat to factory employment and factory fair wage standards.

But industrial home work is not only a threat to the worker. It is a threat to every employer with decent wage and labor standards. Since employers who use the labor of home workers can produce in direct competition with factory employers who have higher standards of hours, wages and working conditions, home work is an unfair practice, undermining such standards. In the face of these facts it is strange active steps are not under way in every state to end industrial home work.

Private Unemployment Plans

A resolution adopted by the California Employment Commission March 8, 1940, ended further consideration of guaranteed and private employment plans until legal objections are removed.

Action on the resolution followed request of several California employers for approval of such plans, which, if allowed, would result in the nonpayment of contributions to the unemployment fund by the participating employer.

Although California law gives the commission permissive power to authorize individual or groups of employers to establish private and guaranteed employment plans, two major considerations are involved in denial of the plans at this time.

The first is the fact that grants of federal funds for administrative purposes may be jeopardized if such plans are granted.

The second is the fact that existing provisions of California law regarding private and guaranteed employment plans fail to meet federal requirements concerning deposit of money in the unemployment trust fund.

The resolution also pointed out that the act as written at the present time would jeopardize the tax credit offset of California employers who hoped to benefit through the guaranteed and private employment plans.

The commission, in issuing a blanket denial to all applications for guaranteed and private plans, set no time limit on future consideration of the subject. The resolution will continue as commission policy until further notice.

More Than Theory Needed

Public policy has long recognized, in theory at least, that it is not only more decent but cheaper to provide for the victims of industrial accidents through compensation insurance than through relief or charity—and that it is even more economical to prevent many of the year's 1,375,000 injuries by doing a thorough job of industrial safety and industrial hygiene, the U. S. Department of Labor says.

The unfortunate thing about the industrial accident situation is that employer recognition of the principle that accident prevention is cheaper than compensation is too often a matter of theory. If employers generally would make accident prevention a fact instead of a theory the workers and the nation would gain immeasurably.

Steadily growing public recognition that accident prevention pays in every way is a cheering factor in the situation. When public sentiment forces action—real action—accidents in industry, the home, agriculture and the highways will be minimized and an accident record that is now a national disgrace will be a thing of the past.

All that harms labor is treason to America. No line can be drawn between these two. If any man tells you he loves America yet hates labor he is a liar. If any man tells you he trusts America yet he fears labor is a fool. There is no America without labor, and to fleece the one is to rob the other.—Abraham Lincoln.

The Only Independent Workers

The average of union wages is double the average of non-union wages. There are men still foolish enough to parrot the employers' bunk about the independence of the non-union man.

Where there is non-unionism the only man who has any independence is the employer. The union man has the only true independence. He is the only worker who has rights. He is the only worker who has a real say as to his wages, his hours, his conditions of work.

The non-union worker has few rights, no independence, no freedom—and in addition he pays a high price for his state of subserviency.

How can any man afford so high a price for such ignominy? And why are there any non-union workers?

Value of Labor Press

The value of the labor press has become increasingly evident with the passing of the years. No one can longer question or debate the effectiveness of publicity for any cause which depends upon public opinion for support and understanding. In the case of organized labor we have had the additional problem of being confronted with opposition from the antagonists of our movement who in many cases are also the largest supporters of the advertising which maintains the "public press." Our experience in the past has been that no matter how worthy or just our contention might be, the publishers of newspapers and magazines are loath to give space to our story. This was in a large measure responsible for the establishment of the labor press.—William Green.

Labor Fights All Dictatorships

Organized labors' abhorrence of all dictatorship was vigorously expressed by George Meany, secretary-treasurer of the American Federation of Labor, in a radio speech from Washington.

"The A.F.L. has from the beginning," Meany said, "been just as vigorously opposed to communism as it has been opposed to the fascist or nazi theories or philosophies. We have never been able to distinguish between a dictatorship under nazism and a dictatorship under communism or fascism. All have been to us equally reprehensible, equally detrimental from an economic standpoint, and equally destructive of the cherished freedoms which are basic and fundamental in our form of government."

What Have They to Say?

Production of canned goods is increasing but the use of labor-saving machinery has precluded any resulting increase in employment, according to a study of the canning industry in Ohio prepared by the National Youth Administration and made public by Aubrey Williams, N.Y.A. administrator.

The N.Y.A. findings in Ohio present a poser for the fellows who contend machines increase employment. What have they to say about the survey? Their comments are sure to be of interest to labor.

Presiding Judge L. Stauffer Oliver, of Common Pleas Court No. 7 in Philadelphia, handed down a decision that the 1½ per cent tax imposed by the Philadelphia City Council on wages did not violate the interstate commerce clause of the federal Constitution. He said the tax, opposed by organized labor, "is not a tax on commerce, but on the return of his work realized by the individual." A previous opinion by Judge Oliver sustaining the tax was recently upheld by the Pennsylvania Supreme Court.

The United States Forest Service is planting 830,000 seedling pines in Shasta, Tahoe, El Dorado, Lassen and Modoc National Forests.

Facing the Facts

With PHILIP PEARL

The lunatic fringe in our populace, which has been in mourning since the death of Huey Long, is now hailing a new leader—John L. Lewis.

Evidence is piling up on all sides that Lewis is seeking to mobilize the morons into a third party with himself as their candidate for President of the United States this year.

The black-browed bellyacher of the C.I.O. actually believes he can stir up enough unrest and discontent to undermine any candidate the Democrats or Republicans may nominate and be elected himself.

To this end he first entered into an offensive and defensive alliance with the communists. The latter think they can use Lewis as long as he serves their purposes and then dump him overboard. Lewis thinks he can use the communists as long as they serve his purposes and then give them the bum's rush. Nice people!

The second step in Lewis's campaign was to raise a $750,000 political fund by levying $1 assessments against the miners in January and February.

His next move was to try to put the blast on Roosevelt, Garner and McNutt, plus the whole Republican party, during the United Mine Workers' convention.

He's a Shy Candidate

During all these maneuvers Lewis kept his true purposes hidden. He almost gave his hand away, however, when the American Youth Congress came to Washington. This aggregation of witless whippersnappers went to the White House and got a sound spanking from President Roosevelt for playing with "Red" fire. Whereupon Lewis came to their rescue and applied salve to their wounded pride by ridiculing Roosevelt. Their cheers melted Lewis's reserve to such an extent that he almost launched into a campaign speech then and there. But he saved himself in time and merely advised the yipping youthers to enlist in the C.I.O.'s Non-Partisan League.

For it is not Lewis's strategy at this time to appear openly as an active candidate. That would be fatal. His scheme is to engineer a groundswell among the lunatic fringe in all parts of the country for a third party with himself as the standard-bearer and then "reluctantly" consent to run.

The machinery is in motion already. Recently a council of C.I.O. unions in Pittsburgh adopted resolutions calling on Lewis to initiate a third party. The other day in Connecticut the Bridgeport County branch of Lewis's Non-Partisan League also adopted a third-party resolution. In Ohio the C.I.O. "News," official state publication of a few scattered C.I.O. unions, declared in its main news story March 11 that "it is believed in many circles that John L. Lewis strongly favors an independent ticket for Ohio." In Massachusetts the C.I.O. State Industrial Council convention killed a Roosevelt third-term resolution and defeated a declaration condemning communism.

The Line-up—For and Against

Thus Lewis has started the ball rolling. It is likely that within a few more weeks we will be hearing of more third-party resolutions because Lewis controls the purse strings, and when he gives the word the local C.I.O. organizations, most of which are penniless, jump to obey.

It may be interesting to survey the line-up as it stands for and against Lewis as a candidate. He counts on support from the following:

1—C.I.O. unions which are starving or are dominated by communists.

2—The Communist party and its fellow-travelers.

3—The scattered remnants of Huey Long's lunatics.

4—Farmers who have lost their farms and sharecroppers who have nothing of their own to share.

5—Pensioners, because the C.I.O. adopted a $100 a month government pension plan at its last convention.

6—Mentally jitterbuggy juveniles.

7—Any other riff-raff he can muster.

There is the Lewis line-up. Isn't it beautiful to behold?

Fortunately, the great body of decent, commonsense American citizenry stands stalwartly against the leader of this motley crew. And in their ranks Lewis will find the great majority of the members of his own C.I.O. Even they won't follow him into folly. The Amalgamated Clothing Workers and the Hosiery Workers already have served notice to that effect. The Non-Partisan League of Illinois kicked Lewis in the face and indorsed Roosevelt only last week. It won't be long before Lewis will have just the communists left. And how long can he count on them?

BOVINE TUBERCULOSIS

Important advances in the control of bovine tuberculosis and tick fever have been announced by scientists of the United States Department of Agriculture.

U. S. Conciliation Service

The Conciliation Service of the United States Department of Labor disposed of 352 situations involving 52,324 workers during February, according to a report just issued by Secretary of Labor Perkins. The services of this agency were requested by the employees, employers and other interested parties.

"Of these situations, 131 were strikes, threatened strikes, lockouts and controversies, involving 41,502 workers," the report says. "The remaining situations, involving 10,822 workers, were services rendered, such as filling requests for information, adjusting complaints, and holding conferences regarding labor conditions.

"The facilities of the service were used in twenty-six major industrial fields and were utilized by employees and employers in thirty-seven states and the District of Columbia."

U. S. Balkanizing Must Stop

(Washington "Daily News")

We don't want to abolish state lines. Any such proposal would be resisted—properly—from all parts of the country.

But if the states keep on building trade barriers at their borders they're going to find people talking seriously about that very thing. In a choice between prosperity and political subdivisions, prosperity is apt to win the most votes.

The Monopoly Committee heard a solemn warning this week about the danger of interstate barriers. It was told that they may be the first step toward degeneration of the United States into the sort of place Europe has become. And the warning came from the man who knows more about this subject than anyone else, Dr. F. Eugene Melder, Clark University economist.

He believes that if this country cuts up its national market into segments, with each segment trying to keep out imports from others, the market for mass-production goods will disappear, the cost of production will rise, the efficiency of industry will decline, and the thing that happened in Central Europe may happen here.

The states should do this job; yet the business of extricating themselves from the mess they've gotten into is a difficult one and they need help. For this reason the suggestion of Dr. Frank Bane of the Council of State Governments that a permanent federal committee be created to study the problem and co-ordinate efforts to solve it is an excellent one.

Comment on World Events

(I. L. N. S.)

What's happening to the workers of Czechoslovakia under nazi rule? Plenty, the International Federation of Trade Unions reports.

"In Germany," the I.F.T.U. says, "all the workers live under constant pressure and suffer the most unprecedented violation of the most elementary rights of man. In the case of the Czech workers there is also the national oppression in addition."

The I.F.T.U. goes on to give the following illuminating account of the steady nazi drive against Czech national life, both in the Sudetan frontier areas and in the protectorate of Bohemia, part of the former Czechoslovakian republic:

"Despite Hitler's assurance that he did not want a single Czech, he nevertheless, immediately after the Munich agreement, annexed more than 1,200,000 Czechs in the frontier districts. The overwhelming majority of the population in this district is composed of workers, especially textile, glass, land and timber workers. These Czech workers, especially those in the Reichenberg district, were, from the trade union, cultural and political points of view, among the most progressive workers in the whole of former Austria-Hungary."

* * *

Disregarding his promises, Hitler has robbed these Czech workers of all their political and national rights, the I.F.T.U. says, adding:

"Czech schools and cultural institutions have been closed down, and teachers and officials thrown into concentration camps, where they are terribly treated and even killed. The trade unions and co-operative organizations have been dissolved and their funds confiscated. The 'germanization' of the Czechs in this area is being ruthlessly carried out.

"In the Protectorate the Czech workers are suffering the same fate as the others, in the national and cultural fields. The attempt is being made to germanize them through the authorities and the schools, and this attempt even extends to the economic and social spheres.

"In many places the workers are driven out from the better-paid positions, and replaced by nazis. Czech workers are transported to Germany, where they have to perform the most strenuous work, while their places are taken by German supporters of their regime.

* * *

"Czech local government authorities, which were at a high level, have been deprived of all their rights, and the universities are suffering persecution. The universities in which the children of Czech workers studied have been closed down, and the students are constantly harried, many having been thrown into prison or concentration camps.

"This national and cultural oppression applies to all sections of the Czech people, but it affects the workers in particular.

"The Czech workers have also lost their political rights. All the well-known political leaders of the Czech workers are today in concentration camps or prison, or have been forced to flee. Some have even been horribly done to death.

"The trade unions have been deprived of their rights. There are no longer negotiations with the workers about wage questions. The Wages and Labor Department of the Nazi Protectorate Office decides all such matters. Commissioners have been appointed to the Czech co-operatives. The leader of the Czech Workers' Sports League is in prison."

DOCKMEN ASK HIGHER PAY

It is reported in Montreal, Canada, that the board of conciliation is considering an increase in the basic wage rate from 77 cents to $1 per hour for the coming navigation season asked by the International Longshoremen's Association.

"Good Until Revoked" Auto Drivers' Licenses

California motorists holding "good until revoked" drivers' licenses issued in 1927 are urged to apply now for the new type photographic licenses in order to avoid long delay later, it was announced this week by Howard R. Philbrick, director of the Department of Motor Vehicles.

"With more than 250,000 to be renewed within a few months it is essential that applicants present themselves as soon as possible," Philbrick said. "When the deadline is announced it will mean that persons will be compelled to appear, since they will be driving with cancelled licenses, in itself a violation of the law.

"Our drivers' license division is in position now to handle all applications with little delay, but if there is any great delay we know the public will be greatly inconvenienced."

All "good until revoked" licenses will be revoked before the fall of 1941, Philbrick added, but they are being taken in the order in which they were issued. The first were issued in 1927 and the others in 1928 and 1929, when the law was changed, setting a definite limit on all licenses issued thereafter.

Revocation of all old licenses is a safety measure, it was said, giving the state a chance to check on the physical condition of those who have been driving many years without any check having been made. Recent figures released on accident investigations revealed that a majority of those involved were holders of "good until revoked" licenses, it was added.

Affecting Hotel Employees

Edgar H. Rowe, chairman of an Employer-Union Adjustment Board in the hotel industry, has handed down four decisions covering issues of back pay and conditions of employment for hotel clerks.

In two of the cases the Hotel Apartment Clerks and Office Employees' Union, Local No. 283, represented in the hearings by the Pacific Coast Labor Bureau, presented claims that clerks in certain hotels had not been paid proper wages during the latter part of 1937 and in 1938. Chairman Rowe upheld the union in its contentions, ruling that where only one clerk is on duty he necessarily combines the duties of various classifications of clerks and is entitled to be paid at the rate carried by the highest classification.

A third decision rendered by Rowe declared the agreement between the parties had been violated by the hotel employers in failing to give preference to union members in filling a vacancy, and ordered that the union be given the opportunity to fill the vacancy with a satisfactory union member within thirty days.

In the chairman's fourth ruling it was decided that a bona fide assistant manager not employed in accordance with the provisions of the agreement may be permitted to work a clerk's shift.

Clerks Win Contract Covering 152 Stores

Successful completion of a five-year campaign to organize Cleveland (Ohio) A. & P. food stores came with the announcement that Local No. 880, Retail Clerks' Union, has signed a union shop agreement with the food chain covering 800 employees in the firm's 152 stores in Cuyahoga county.

The agreement, fifth to be negotiated between the A. & P. and American Federation of Labor unions in two months, establishes a maximum work-week of fifty-one and one-half hours, and provides several wage adjustments and improvements in working conditions, Peter Formica, Retail Clerks' international representative, said.

The five American Federation of Labor agreements, covering clerks, bakery workers, butchers, warehouse employees and produce workers, completes the campaign of the Cleveland Food Council to organize the A. & P. The council comprises some twelve unions engaged in the Cleveland food industry.

Campaign to Regulate Farm Labor Contractors

An intensive campaign to regulate all farm labor contractors in the state and eliminate what was described as one of the worst evils of agricultural employment, was announced this week by George G. Kidwell, state director of Industrial Relations.

Kidwell said he had sought co-operation of all agricultural groups in efforts to acquaint farmers with newly-enacted legislation requiring that all labor contractors must be licensed and bonded.

Changes in the State Labor Code, enacted by the 1939 Legislature, the director said, tightened former laws and closed loopholes which permitted hundreds of unlicensed contractors to operate.

The new act defines a labor contractor as an employment agency and specifically states that all such contractors must obtain a license from the state labor commissioner, must be of good character, and must be bonded by a responsible surety company.

In the past, according to H. C. Carrasco, state labor commissioner, many farm labor contractors have hired crews to perform work, collected money to pay them from the farmers and then departed without paying the wages. As a result the farmer was responsible for making a second payment so the workers could obtain their pay.

Rigid enforcement of the law, Carrasco declared, will benefit both the farmers and the agricultural laborers.

Co-operation of all interested state agencies in the enforcement program also will be sought, it was announced.

Approximately eighty farm labor contractors are now licensed by the state and are operating under bonds, but it is estimated there are hundreds of others who are not licensed or bonded.

MUST PAY BACK WAGES

Judge Matthew T. Abruzzo, in the United States District Court in Broklyn, will not permit violators of the federal Fair Labor Standards Act to ignore court decisions. He ordered the Rose Manufacturing Company to produce in court at an early date 25 per cent of the $3268 back wages due 100 employees. The owners had been convicted of paying their employees less than the legal minimums. If they do not pay up, the judge said, he would have to impose sentence upon them for violation of the federal wages and hours law.

State Positions Open

Examinations for state traffic officer, state narcotic inspector, and state liquor control officer have been announced by the State Personnel Board.

Male citizens who have education equivalent to completion of the twelfth grade and who have resided in California for a least one year are eligible to apply for any one or all three classifications. "We are trying an innovation," said Louis J. Kroeger, executive officer of the board, "in allowing candidates to file for and compete in three examinations at the same time. The qualifications required of these guardians of the public's safety are so similar that we have decided to combine the tests and hold common portions of the examinations simultaneously in order to enable applicants to compete in all three at a minimum cost to themselves."

The deadline for filing applications is April 13, and details as to the qualifications and scope of the examinations are available at the State Personnel Board offices in Sacramento, San Francisco, or Los Angeles.

Out of the competition it is hoped will come eligible lists of 300 names for higway patrolman, 300 for liquor control officers and fifty for narcotic inspector. The starting pay for the three posts is $190, $170 and $200 respectively.

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Fair Deal Urged for Locally-Made Articles

Mayor Rossi and Chief Administrative Officer Cleary have issued a joint memorandum to department heads, boards and commissions calling attention to the city's policy of favoring the purchase of locally manufactured articles.

The charter provides this may be done where quality and price are equal to other bids submitted.

"During this fiscal year there have been several cases where departmental officials have favored other than low bids in cases where the low bid is made by a San Francisco firm or the articles were locally manufactured," the memorandum read. "Such an attitude is not in accord with the administration's policy of fostering local industry and employment."

Twice within recent weeks, it is reported, protests have been made against proposals to award contracts to other than low bidders on grounds the low bids did not meet advertised specifications.

Employment and Payrolls

California factories employed 17½ per cent more workers and paid them 18½ per cent more wages during February, 1940, than in February a year ago, reported H. C. Carrasco, state labor commissioner, to George G. Kidwell, director of Industrial Relations, this week.

Manufacturing employment and payrolls were the highest for any February on record. Employment and pay rolls increased approximately 1 per cent between January and February. "This is less than the usual seasonal increase for this time of the year, which normally amounts to approximately 3 per cent," stated M. I. Gershenson, principal statistician for the Division of Labor Statistics and Law Enforcement.

Continuing the spectacular increases registered in past months, the aircraft industry recorded a gain of 143 per cent in the number of wage earners and 118 per cent in weekly payrolls. Eighteen aircraft establishments employed an average of 27,525 wage earners, compared with 11,306 in February a year ago. The weekly payroll (for wage earners only) for these establishments amounted to $814,000, against $373,000 in February, 1939.

Sixteen shipbuilding establishments showed 10,608 wage employees on their rolls, a 17 per cent increase over the 9055 employed last year. Weekly payroll of $366,593 was 19 per cent higher than February, 1939. Substantial gains in employment and payrolls over the year were also reported by the tire and rubber products group and the metals and metal products classifications. In the latter group machinery and machine tool manufacturers reported an increase of 50 per cent in payrolls and 40 per cent in employment. All of these industries reflect war conditions in Europe.

The women's clothing industry reflected the early Easter date with a 10 per cent rise in employment and a 7 per cent increase in payrolls.

Among the non-manufacturing industries, motion picture producing firms continued to show reduced employment as compared with a year ago, as did crude petroleum producing wells. Gains among the non-manufacturing industries were reported by laundering, cleaning and dyeing, steam railroad repair shops, public utilities and wholesale and retail trade.

The average work-week in manufacturing industries during February was approximately 37½ hours. Average hourly earnings of 77.1 cents and average weekly earnings of $28.76 represented increases of approximately 1 per cent as compared with a year ago.

Factory payrolls in San Francisco manufacturing plants increased 4½ per cent during February, 1940, over February a year ago, and employment approximately 1 per cent. Average hourly earnings increased 2.4 per cent over the 84.3 cents per hour. Weekly earnings increased similarly to $31.33. The average work-week was 37.1 hours.

An increase of 126.7 per cent in aircraft employment during February, as compared with a year ago, featured the monthly report covering Los Angeles county. Total gain in employment and payrolls for all manufacturing industries in the county was 25 per cent.

Average hourly earnings of 73.6 cents was 1.1 per cent above a year ago. Because of a reduction in the average work-week, however, average weekly earnings decreased slightly from $28.37 in February, 1939, to $28.26 in February, 1940.

SMALL TOOTSIES BREAK INTO NEWS

The small feet of Herbert Norbury, 30-year-old Royal Artillery gunner, have made a news item in several nations. Norbury takes size 3½ shoes. The smallest army boots he could get were fives, so to make his footwear fit, he had to pad the toes with cotton.

Unemployment Insurance

A 10 per cent increase in the average size of unemployment insurance checks distributed to California residents in February, over the preceding month, was announced by the State Department of Employment this week.

The average check for January, according to R. G. Wagenet, executive director of the department, was $11.41, while in February the average rose to $12.51.

The average increase, he said, results from the liberalized insurance provisions of the California law, which are now being felt to a larger extent than when the act went into effect, December 1, 1939.

New claims for benefits dropped 20 per cent in February compared with January, a total of 66,112 having been received in the first month of the year, against 52,838 in February.

The department wrote 454,468 checks in February, totaling $5,684,801, against 446,548 checks in January, which totaled $5,093,139.

Compared to February a year ago, the same month this year saw an increase of 55 per cent in the number of checks written and 106 per cent in the total amount of checks. Checks written in February, 1939, totaled 293,917, and the amount of money paid claimants was $2,765,687.

Workers Over Forty See New Hope of Jobs

Creation of new jobs in the public school system, such as additional school matrons and school cafeteria workers, would be a good means of lessening unemployment among women wage earners, Mrs. Florence S. Kerr, assistant commissloner of the Works Projects Administration, declared in Washington.

Outlining the activities of the W.P.A. before a meeting of men and women over 40, Mrs. Kerr stressed the need for providing additional jobs. She said that the W.P.A. is now the largest single employer of women in the United States, listing 330,000. The largest age group on the rolls is between 32 and 48, and most of the employees are family heads, she reported.

Speaking of job conditions in general, Mrs. Kerr said that there is a growing demand for older women in statistical and research fields.

Evading State Vehicle Fees

Hundreds of former residents of other states now earning their living here who evade payment of California's motor vehicle registration and vehicle fees by registering their vehicles in their old home state, face the payment of fees and heavy penalties dating back to the date of their employment in this state. Acting upon instructions from Howard R. Philbrick, Director of Motor Vehicles, a close check-up is to be made of all suspected vehicles by officers of the California Highway Patrol, it has been announced.

Any non-resident owner of a vehicle accepting gainful employment within California is considered a resident under the terms of section 216 of the California Vehicle Code.

Failure to register a vehicle carries with it a penalty of 100 per cent, in addition to a 50 per cent penalty for failure to pay vehicle license fees.

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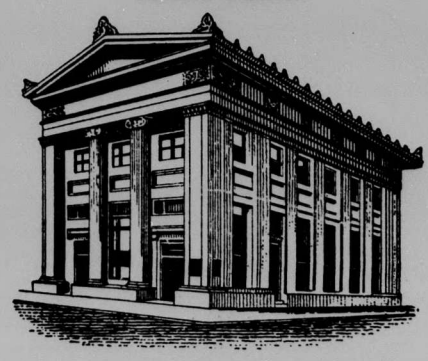
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From **April first** to **April fifteenth,** inclusive, a deputy will be stationed at this bank for the convenience of our friends in filing their **Income Tax Returns** for the State of California.

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SIXTEENTH STREET AND JULIAN AVENUE

Run o' the Hook

By FRED E. HOLDERBY
President of Typographical Union No. 21

Two additional machines have been installed in the Rotary Colorprint (formerly the Federal-Home), making a battery of eight. The installation of the additional equipment was required to produce the new daily paper, the "Mission Daily Times," being issued from this plant. A number of subs landed day sits when the new paper started. Steve Rewak, George Reynolds, J. L. Bartlett and Jimmie Otis were among those getting sits. The subs are also benefiting.

Report comes that F. N. Kuhlman is at Highland Hospital in Oakland with three fractures of his leg, the result of a recent auto accident. Mr. Kuhlman was affiliated with No. 21 some four years ago.

S. P. Rounds and Tony Ivanetich of the Lederer, Street & Zeus Company chapel in Berkeley spent the week-end in San Francisco.

Jay Palmiter, still at the French Hospital, where he is awaiting admittance to the Union Printers' Home, is reported to be much improved.

D. C. Hooper, who has been receiving hospitalization for the past six weeks, is responding to treatment and has regained weight.

W. H. ("Bill") Mirise, a member of Denver Typographical Union, and an international representative, spent a few hours in San Francisco Saturday. Mirise has been assigned to some of the work in the western states to relieve Representative Hamilton, who has been kept on the go constantly the past few months. He left Saturday afternoon for Reno, where he had a special meeting of that union scheduled for last Sunday.

Jess Conaway, machinist at the Rotary Colorprint, recently acquired himself a new home in Ingleside.

Charles Lansberry, recently foreman of the new daily, the Glendale "Star," has returned from the southland and is now filling in on the proofroom job necessitated by the new daily published at the Rotary Colorprint.

Representative M. A. Hamilton was presented with an excellent wardrobe case, inscribed with his initials in gold, by the Oakland Mailers. This was in appreciation of his assistance rendered them in their recent scale negotiations, when a new agreement was reached which gave them wages and conditions comparable to any local in the country.

Frank J. McCarthy, formerly of the "Shopping News" chapel, and who has spent the winter in San Francisco, intends to leave next Tuesday for his ranch at La Pine, Ore.

The San Francisco Housing Authority, in a communication addressed to the union, informs us that Holly Courts, San Francisco's first public housing project, will be open in June. Those of our members who are eligible and who wish to take advantage of this project are asked to call at 525 Market street for information and descriptive pamphlets.

Tom Black of the "Examiner" chapel was forced to leave his work on Tuesday with an attack of ptomaine poisoning. A toothache served to increase the suffering, and Tom put in a couple of pretty tough days. At the present writing he has recovered and reports another tooth missing.

Call-Bulletins—By "Hoot"

We wish to correct our statement last week about the wife of one of the boys being forced to pay $5 for hitting the high spots. Boy in question says he had to pay the $5 and didn't even get the pleasure of hitting the high spots.

JAS. H. REILLY & CO.
FUNERAL DIRECTORS
Phone Mission 711 29th and Dolores Streets
Official Undertaker of S. F. Typographical Union No. 21

Vic Myers has recovered enough to be able to collect the dues.

With a neat balance left over after the Woman's Auxiliary dance, it ought to be easy to make twice that much with fair weather and the fine time had by all at some future time.

"News" Chapel Notes—By L. L. Heagney

Three operator situations, given out Saturday, brought into effect a contract clause never before used in this shop, the preferred shift clause. Kenneth Krause, Louis Montarnal and C. V. Liggett are regulars now, but the preference of shifts put Krause and Liggett nights and transferred C. L. Bossler, A. J. Mackey and Eddie O'Rourke to days. This clause in the contract is the result of work by far-seeing members who labor unceasingly in behalf of others and—who knows?—they may even secure vacations with pay next, far away as that day seems.

The change benefited E. M. Blackford and John Enslin; it put them on as subs for two operators who have been away some time because of sickness.

It also put Chairman Abbott scurrying around to find a night chairman to replace Bossler, but William Howell agreed finally to take it, so the chapel officials, besides Abbott, are George Holland, secretary; W. P. Davis and C. E. Cornelius, vice-chairmen, days, and Howell, H. F. Hail, H. R. Barker and C. R. Fay, nights.

Other changes put Dick Smith, copy desk, and Gene Davies, head machine, days.

Some of our fishermen are figuring on joining Joe Castro's Graphic Club, organized the other day with a membership of 100.

Vince Porrazzo is slaving for Johnny Dow while the latter confers with his doctor.

In town on business, W. H. Mirise of Denver, I.T.U. representative, dropped into the chapel to say "hello" to Harry Crotty, a relative, and Bob May, who worked with him on the Denver "Post."

Tuesday of last week the Police Department informed Skipper Davy the no-parking law would be enforced on Mission street, beginning at 4 o'clock. He immediately notified the boys whose custom it was to leave their buggies there, and none got tagged.

"Say, Jack," wisecracked Eddie Haefer, "I fear you'll never enter that bright abode beyond the stars." "Why?" asked Machinist Duerigen. "Because you never see the light."

Golf News—By J. W. C.

La Rinconada it is, this coming Sunday at 11 a. m., when the members of the Golf Association will tee off in their regular monthly tournament, and to each and every golfer of San Francisco Typographical Union we extend a very hearty invitation to be with us. Green fees are $1 per player, with an entrance fee of 50 cents plus an association dues card, and prizes for all of the four classifications will be awarded winners. One dozen U.P.I.G.A. golf balls will be given away at tee time to three members in each of the four classifications. Either a hole-in-one tournament or a nine-hole team match will be put on at the close of the eighteen holes of medal play. Full directions as to how to get to La Rinconada have been printed on the monthly announcements, and to all those members who haven't transportation the following members will see to it that accommodations will be provided for you. Just call any of the members of the transportation committee at the following numbers and they will do the rest: L. L. Sheveland, Hemlock 1534; J. A. W. MacDermott, Prospect 5586; Gale Welchon, Delaware 5317, or "Cy" Stright at Prospect 1144. Be at La Rinconada at 11 o'clock on Sunday for a swell time with the Golf Association. Rain or shine the tourney will be played, so come on down to Los Gatos for the first outing of 1940.

Short Putts—Harvey Bell, and Harvey alone, was the only golfer from the association who won his semi-final match in the city championship, and will take part in the finals this Sunday at Harding. Both Ralph Iusi and Gale Welchon dropped their matches; Ralph by a one up margin and Gale on the nineteenth. Harvey had to travel twenty holes to make it, but he did; and to Harvey, this Sunday our well wishes go with you and we hope that you get over in the finals. . . . Eddie Schmieder has just gone the limit in new equipment, outfitting himself with a new set of sticks and is looking forward to La Rinconada so he can try them out. Ed in his last try gave "Steamboat" Nicholson an awful battle, finally going down on the nineteenth, and with the old bats, too. . . . Ed Ellis, who underwent a serious operation the latter part of 1939, is again feeling pretty chipper and says he'll be out with us again in the near future. Ed was just beginning to hit his stride when he was stricken, being down in the low eighties after showing the greatest improvement of any of the association members in his game. . . . Elmer Darr, son of Harry Darr, one of our association mainstays, is also recuperating after an operation. Elmer has been with us at many of our tourneys and we'll be glad to see him back out with the boys. . . . "Cy" Stright hit his all-time low at Sharp Park last Friday, when he turned in a neat 77. "Cy" had a 38 going out and a 39 on the back nine, which is snappy shooting at Sharp's any time. . . . "Bud" Griffin, who has missed a few of the tourneys due to a bad knee, swears he'll be at La Rinconada and in fine shape, too. "Bud" was making things tough for the B class, as he always was sneaking in either first or second at every gathering, so, boys, beware. . . . Joe Johnson, after giving up the game, finally succumbed to either spring or the constant golf chatter that abounds in the "Examiner" and has again joined up after getting a new lease on life by the purchase of a new set of bats. . . . The writer extends thanks to two of the other writers on this page for their notes about the golfers—L. L. Heagney of the "News" and Charlie Crawford of the "Chronicle.' . . . Charlie called his chapel's attention to the fine program offered by the association and wondered why they didn't have a player out from the chapel. We wonder, too, Charlie, and many thanks for the plug. . . . And how about the "Call-Bulletin"? . . . And need we remind you that Ron, Shev, Mac, Percy, Fred, "Cy," Gale and Joe will be waiting for you this Sunday at La Rinconada at 11 a. m. Be sure and be there, and remember to read your Labor Clarion.

DIDN'T WANT TO JOIN CROWD

"Stand up!" shouted the colored evangelist, "if you want to go to heaven." Everybody got up but one old man. "Don't you want to go to heaven, my brother?" shouted the preacher, loudly. "Sho," said the old man, "but Ah ain't going with no excursion!"

Realty Salesmen's Union

Benefits of the newly organized Real Estate Salesmen's Union were discussed at a meeting last week of the San Francisco Real Estate Association at the Century Club.

Meyer Lewis, American Federation of Labor representative, was among the guest speakers and said the aims and purposes of the new group were similar to the association code for brokers. Lewis also spoke on the past accomplishments and present activities of the A.F.L.

The association also was told that the new group would be helpful in completing the union cycle from sale of land to construction of dwellings by A.F.L. building trades unions. The association was invited to send representatives to the next Salesmen's Union meeting.

Woman's Auxiliary 21

By MRS. MYRTLE L. SADLER

Our by-laws having been approved by the international and now ready for printing, Mrs. Margaret Bonsor, chairman of the by-laws committee, is contacting print shops seeking estimates as to cost. This action is not taken to beat down the cost of printing but rather to dispel any rumor of favoritism. As the job is not a large one, all figures should be practically the same and the firm securing the work might well be selected by lot.

Eve Wilcox called the turn when she stated to the writer that when auxiliary news is scarce we should always give more anti-Donnelley and other union boosting articles, and in order to please our good friend Eve we are going to do just that little thing in this issue.

We have been advised that if and when conditions governing the publication of "Time" and "Life" magazines, no matter where they are printed, meet with the approval of the Donnelley campaign committee of Chicago Typographical Union, they will give full publicity to it, but until that time union members and their well-wishers should shun these publications as they would the plague.

It is not too late for auxiliary members to enter the Four-Star Essay Contest. Try your hand at writing an essay of not more than 250 words on the following subjects, each with a capital prize of $250 and other suitable prizes for runners-up: "Why I Buy Union-Label Goods," "Why I Use Union Services" and "Why I Joined a Woman's Auxiliary." The essays will be judged principally on sincerity, simplicity and clarity, while "fancy" writing will not count. Contest closes May 30, 1940. For further information write I. M. Ornburn, secretary-treasurer, Union Label Trades Department, A.F.L., Washington, D. C.

A national advertising concern recently stated that 85 per cent of all purchases for the worker's home are made by the lady of the house, consequently if ladies would only realize that fact and demand union-made goods and union services trade unionism would advance at a more rapid rate. Only by your loyalty to the cause of unionism will you be able to realize more fully the advantages of "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," as guaranteed all citizens of this, the greatest nation in the history of the world, pledged to the ideals of democracy and opposed to any form of dictatorship.

With this issue of the Labor Clarion the writer completes her duties as press correspondent of the auxiliary and wishes her successor a most enjoyable term of office. While at times it seemed quite impossible to get news, nevertheless it has been lots of fun and any errors which might have appeared were not of the heart, consequently I have no apologies to offer and what has been written must stand, because "the moving finger writes and having writ, moves on, nor all your piety or wit can move it back to cancel half a line, nor all your tears blot out a word of it."

Cooks' Union News

By C. W. PILGRIM

At the meeting of Cooks' Union, Local 44, on Thursday, March 21, letters were read from "The Yanks Are Not Coming" committee calling for a conference on April 6 and asking for a delegate. On motion to concur Brother Bob Hanniford was appointed delegate.

A letter from General President Flores approved the changes made in our by-laws and setting the date of the next election of our officers for May 27, 1941.

Charges were read against five of our brothers for various breaches of our discipline; all were referred to a grievance committee. From now on the grievance committee will meet on Tuesday at 3 p. m. instead of Wednesday, as formerly.

Secretary Battaglini reported that he has held two meetings with the Treasure Island concession bosses, that negotiations are proceeding in a satisfactory manner, and he hopes to reach a final settlement before our next meeting, March 28.

The Class B wage scale came up for adoption. There was a great deal of debate on questions pertaining to the law of the State of California, which brought out the fact that quite a number of our members do not know their rights under the labor laws of this state. Final action on this wage scale will be taken at our next meeting.

Members of Local 283, take notice: President Flores has written that the fifteen members led by Joe Marino, who engineered the split in Local 283, are to be expelled from our international union. These workers have had plenty of time to see the error of their ways, but they still persist in training to maintain their rump union; thus they have only themselves to blame for their expulsion.

Edgar Rowe, chairman of the Adjustment Board, has handed down a decision that the Class C and D hotels must pay back wages for the year of 1938 to their clerks and must pay at the rate of $4.25 per day. This case has been fought over a period of two years, and the decision will put about $10,000 into the pockets of the workers affected, and is the result of these hotels paying their clerks as key clerks instead of office clerks, a difference of 50 cents per day during 1938.

A decision has been obtained in the matter of the Lafayette Hotel in regard to a worker from Joe Marino's rump union. This worker has been discharged and a man from Local 283 is now on this job, and in future all help will be hired by the hotel management from the office of Local 283. This case took four months to reach a settlement.

A list of unfair Class E hotels is almost completed and will go out shortly; at the same time a list of hotels of this class that are fair to Local 283 will be published. Watch for these lists and give Local 283 your assistance; then this jurisdictional squabble will quickly come to an end. Patronize only those working class hotels where the workers wear the button of our international union.

Don't buy anything from Manning's Coffee Company, and impress this on your family; also keep away from the White Log Coffee Taverns. Both of these firms are unfair to all our unions. You don't get anything cheaper from them than you can buy from firms that are fair in their dealings, and even if you did you would only be cutting your own throats by dealing with them. Buy where the workers are organized, buy union-made articles, look for the union label, be a union man, don't carry a card and chisel on your fellow workers.

WILD FLOWER BULLETIN

The travel committee of the State Chamber of Commerce has just issued a new wildflower bulletin which may be obtained free at the Chamber's offices in Santa Rosa, Sacramento, San Francisco, Stockton and Fresno.

Get your next HAT from
AL BOSS
UNION-MADE, OF COURSE
Fine CUSTOM TAILORED SUITS
specially priced from $45.00.
Quality Since 1898
650 MARKET OPPOSITE PALACE HOTEL

Mailer Notes

By LEROY C. SMITH

Besides displaying efficiency in transacting the business of the union, the officers of No. 18 are to be commended for devoting time in the holding of conferences with officers and members of other unions of the printing trades. Team work of that nature cannot help but prove profitable to all concerned. It's a policy worthy of emulation by officers of all unions. All signs point to these being times in which the "big fellow" (union) needs the counsel and assistance of the "little fellow" (union) no less than the latter needs the support of the former. In fact it's a policy of carrying out and putting into practice the real union spirit, namely, co-operation and co-ordination of effort among different crafts whereby unions function in their finest flower, or for the best interests of all concerned. Recognized authorities on economic and political affairs are on record in the belief that strong, intelligently governed unions are an outstanding force for the maintenance of a system of government in the best interests of society in general.

Partial reports show Candidate Barrett received no indorsement of M.T.D.U. unions; yet what is more to his advantage, however, is receiving fourteen votes from those unions. Mailer members indorsing Barrett, 1679; mailer members indorsing Baker, 842.

Apparently some foremen, who have at the same time been presidents of unions, forgot they might again become journeymen. A recent case is that of the largest union of the M.T.D.U. When a foreman and also president of the union, he was deaf to appeals for the priority law. But now that he recently became a journeyman he advocates the passing of and enforcement of said law. But, like 'most all M.T.D.U. laws, that of priority is more or less a "dead letter," as it would jeopardize foreman domination of about nine out of ten M.T.D.U. unions, without which the M.T.D.U. would soon become but a memory.

A.F.L. UNIONS PICKET SUTRO BATHS

Picket lines were established at Sutro Baths last week, following the failure of several American Federation of Labor unions to obtain agreements with the management over working conditions. The immediate reason for the picket line was the asserted refusal of the baths to grant the union wage scale asked for the chief engineers. Operating engineers picketed the baths, and other unions, including culinary crafts, firemen, janitors, and several building trades crafts, refused to pass the picket line. Adolph Sutro contended that most of his employees do not belong to the union and do not care to belong.

California ranks first in sugar beet production, having displaced Colorado for the second straight year.

For FIFTY YEARS
WE HAVE MADE
RIBBONS
FLAGS, PENNANTS
LAPEL BUTTONS
UNION MADE
WALTER N. BRUNT PRESS
111 SEVENTH STREET
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Labor Council Indorses State Health Drive

After a meeting of the San Francisco Labor Council health committee, Harold P. Perazzo, president of the Photographers and Allied Crafts' Union, made the announcement that the Labor Council is to co-operate fully with the State Department of Health in an effort to eradicate the syphilis germ from the ranks of union labor.

The movement will be under the supervision of Dr. Walter Koch, director of the State Department of Venereal Diseases, and he will be at the Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets, each evening from 7 to 10:30 and mornings from 9 to 11, on April 1 to 12, and again from April 17 to 26.

Members of the locals are requested to drop in and have the tests of their blood made, which will consume only a few minutes. It is suggested that secretaries of the various unions notify their members on meeting nights that these tests are free of charge.

"Members should remember and be informed that syphilis no longer carries with it the onus of disgrace due to unbecoming conduct alone, but is also an acquired disease which many people do not realize they have contracted through the use of towels, tooth brushes and personal articles used by others," declared Perazzo, who also added that these tests had been very successfully carried out in Alameda and Contra Costa counties.

The health committee of the Labor Council also includes John A. O'Connell, secretary of the Labor Council, Mike Rowan of the Hospital and Institutional Workers' Union, Walter Owens of the Automotive Warehousemen's Union and John Burns of the Production Machine Workers' Union.

Pattern Makers' League

The following letter from the general president of the Pattern Makers' League of North America was printed in the Washington "Post" of March 5, 1940, and will be of general interest to union members:

"To the Editor of the 'Post'—Sir: For many weeks Westbrook Pegler has been making irresponsible charges of dishonesty and dictatorship against all unions in affiliation with the American Federation of Labor, his only exceptions being a 'few big unions,' and their honesty is labeled 'window dressing.'

"Pegler is more glib than accurate.

"May I ask sufficient space to protect the reputation of our union from the scurrility of Pegler. Here are some facts contrasted with his scandal mongering:

"The laws of the Pattern Makers' League are proposed in convention and by initiative. They must be approved by referendum to be adopted. Conventions can be called by the membership once each year. Between conventions any officer can be recalled for cause. All votes are taken by secret printed ballot.

"Every six months our 'general executive board must select a certified public accountant to audit the books of the league. A detailed audit report of all finances, including an itemized list of benefits paid to each member, shall be published in the journal.' Our miscellaneous account never exceeds $50 out of $50,000. Not much pickings if it all were as dishonest as the imagination of Pegler. Even the miscellaneous must be covered by approved vouchers. This report is a public record.

"Officers' expenses are limited to $6 a day while traveling. All above that must be paid out of salary.

"The general president is bonded with a reputable bonding company for faithful performance; every financial officer must furnish bond for honest handling of funds.

"Benefits must be paid within twenty-four hours. During fifty-three years we have never defaulted on a single benefit.

"We have never violated an agreement with an employer nor have they. Our union includes 75 per cent of our craftsmen in the United States and Canada. Labor Board records confirm that our craftsmen always selected our league as their bargaining agent.

"I challenge Pegler to name one officer, local or national, who has violated our laws or accepted 1 cent of 'white graft.'

"Lack of opportunity does not make or keep us honest. Our league, on a per capita basis, has a financial reserve as large as any union and larger than 90 per cent of the unions. We do business with practically every corporation using the services of pattern makers.

"Pegler says he 'can easily name 100 dishonest men in the A.F.L.' What is Pegler's knowledge of decent men and organizations? Can he name ten national organizations outside of the A.F.L. operated as democratically and honestly as our union? Can he name even one newspaper which informs the public as to its receipts and expenditures? The press has a public responsibility as well as organized labor. Pegler is one such responsibility.

"Following Pegler's line of reasoning, all newspapers are dishonest because Moe Annenberg is a gentleman of the press.

"(Seal.) GEORGE Q. LYNCH,
"General President, Pattern Makers' League of North America.
"Washington, March 5."

Labor Council Meets Tonight

The regular meeting of the San Francisco Labor Council will be held tonight at the usual hour, following the recess of last week for the observance of Good Friday.

It is expected that consideration of the proposed changes in the constitution and by-laws will be the principal business of the session. Several important amendments have been proposed, some of which undoubtedly will arouse some controversy.

One of the principal changes proposed pertains to eligibility of delegates, and reads as follows:

"This Council shall be composed solely of duly accredited delegates who are citizens of the United States, or who have declared their intention of becoming such, and who shall complete such declaration within the specified time."

An amendment to the above also will be considered. It reads:

"Provided, however, that the above qualification is not in conflict with the constitution or special dispensation of any national or international union or federal chartered local."

A proposed change in the rules of order would call for a secret ballot when requested by fifteen or more delegates. Printed ballots would be kept on hand at all times.

On division and a rising vote, a committee would be appointed for the count, two from each side in the controversy.

"We Don't Patronize" List

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it:

Adam Hat Stores, Inc., 119 Kearny.
A. Desenfant & Co., manufacturing jewelers, 150 Post street.
American Distributing Company.
Austin Studio, 833 Market.
Becker Distributing Company.
B & G Sandwich Shops.
Beauty Shops at 133 Geary (except Isabelle Salon de Beaute).
Candid Camera Photo Service, 776 Clementina.
Curtis Publishing Co., publishers of "Saturday Evening Post," "Ladies Home Journal," "Country Gentleman."
Dial Radio Shop, 1955 Post.
Drake Cleaners and Dyers.
Duchess Sandwich Shop, 1438 California.
Faix Manufacturing Company, 1356 Harrison street.
Forderer Cornice Works, 269 Potrero.
Golden State Bakery, 1840 Polk.
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of overalls and workingmen's clothing.
Hastings Clothing Stores.
Howard Automobile Company.
John Breuner Company.
Kroehler Furniture Manufacturing Company
L. C. Smith Typewriter Company, 545 Market.
MacFarlane Candy Stores.
Magazines "Time" and "Life," products of the unfair Donnelley firm.
M. R. C. Roller Bearing Company, 550 Polk.
National Beauty Salon, 207 Powell.
Navlett Seed Company, 423 Market.
O'Keefe-Merritt Stove Co. Products, Los Angeles.
Pacific Label Company, 1150 Folsom.
People's Furniture Company.
Purity Springs Water Company, 2050 Kearny.
Remington-Rand Inc., 509 Market.
Riggs Optical Company, Flood Building.
Royal Typewriter Company, 153 Kearny.
Serv-Well Grocery, 595 Ellis.
Sherwin-Williams Paint Company.
Speed-E Menu Service, 693 Mission.
Standard Oil Company.
Stanford University Hospital, Clay and Webster.
Swift & Co.
Underwood Typewriter Company, 531 Market.
W. & J. Sloane.
Woodstock Typewriter Company, 21 Second.
Wooldridge Tractor Equipment Company, Sunnyvale, California.

All non-union independent taxicabs.

Barber Shops that do not display the shop card of the Journeymen Barbers' Union are unfair.

Beauty shops that do not display the shop card of the Hairdressers and Cosmetologists' Department of the Journeymen Barbers' International Union of America are unfair.

Cleaning establishments that do not display the shop card of Retail Cleaners' Union, Local No. 93, are unfair.

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2110 WEBSTER ST.
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W. M. RINGEN, VICE-PRESIDENT
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SUIT
at
ROOS BROS.
Market at Stockton Street

S. F. Label Show Grows As Opening Date Nears

Plans are going steadily forward and nearing completion for one of the most colorful and interesting shows to appear in San Francisco this year—the third annual Union Label and Industrial Exhibition, to be staged at the Civic Auditorium May 9, 10, 11 and 12, according to statements by Thomas Rotell, managing director of the production.

Requests for space are coming in at a very gratifying rate of speed and the entire union membership of all the locals is begining to take notice and become aware of the approaching Exhibition, which this year promises to play to an even greater number of people than the two preceding years.

"Arrangements are under way for special broadcasting features that will mark a new era in the field of labor relations, and if successful will be the very first broadcast of its kind in the United States," declared Rotell

Each year the Exhibition grows in popular favor and more and more it is being brought home to all that this is the best method of bringing before the general public the necessity of purchasing only those products manufactured or processed in the United States and under skilled labor conditions.

Screen Stars

Rotell also said he was leaving for the southern part of the state this week to complete arrangements with the Screen Actors' Guild for sending up actors and actresses for the stage presentations at two daily performances, matinee and evening, during the four days of the show.

All indications point to such an instructive, educational, profitable and entertaining Exhibition in May that all union members should swing into line with a project that bids fair to put the seal of public approval upon the efforts of this division of organized labor.

Per Diem Men's Pay Raised

The Board of Supervisors this week passed by a unanimous vote a piece-meal salary standardization ordinance bringing the pay of municipal per diem employees up to rates paid by private industry.

It will cost the taxpayers $185,000 and involve 734 persons.

At the same time the board adopted a resolution rejecting, as necessary to the legality of the ordinance, the Civil Service Commission report on related classifications which, if passed, would have involved another $78,000.

The action was taken with the verbal understanding that the question of pay of monthly employees was merely being postponed, although it is the belief of representatives of the Federation of Municipal Employees there will be no pay-raise money left in the municipal coffers.

A. F. of L. Asks Labor to Help Striking Luggage Workers' Union

The American Federation of Labor has sent out an official appeal to all national and international unions, state federations of labor and central labor unions calling upon them for financial support to the 1200 luggage workers of Petersburg, Va., on strike more than two months against the American Hardware Company. The appeal was signed by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor. In his letter President Green said:

"The cause of the strikers is just. Their demands are reasonable. They deserve to win. Any financial help you may give them will be deeply appreciated and worthily distributed.

"Please send all contributions which you may find it possible to make to Secretary-Treasurer George Meany of the American Federation of Labor, A.F.L. Building, Washington, D. C."

The first response to the A.F.L. appeal came from the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, with headquarters in New York City. David Dubinsky, president, sent a check of $1000 for the strikers.

HERMAN'S HATS
UNION MADE
2386 MISSION STREET
Near 20th Street

FREE CLASSES IN GERMAN

Beginning Thursday of this week free classes in German for beginners will be held every Tuesday and Thursday evening from 7 to 9:30 o'clock, at Bethel Church, Fifteenth and Church streets, under the sponsorship of the W.P.A. Education Program and the State Department of Education.

C.I.O. CHIEF FREED IN CANADA

Charles H. Millard, secretary of the C.I.O. organization in Canada, was discharged at a special police court session in Toronto in connection with a charge laid under the Defense of Canada Regulations based upon reports about the terms of a speech he delivered at a union meeting November 26. The charge was that he had made statements likely to cause disaffection in the army. The deputy attorney general, after reading a letter from Millard, said that no evidence would be offered in support of the charge.

To Be Free, Men Must Be Protected Against Want, McNutt Declares

Strict adherence to a policy of preparedness as the only assurance gainst war was urged by Federal Security Administrator Paul V. McNutt in addressing the American Legion at Middletown, Ohio. McNutt, a past national commander, said that throughout its twenty-one years of life the Legion had taught the doctrine of preparedness, adding that not always had its message been popular.

"Times there were," he said, "when we were subjected to the ridicule of those who thought a world governed by pure politics could be subdued by the soft word of a defenseless nation. But time and events have made our case. Tragedies of history have confirmed our position. We have seen the failures of world courts, anti-war pacts, the weakness of pacifism and disarmament."

McNutt pointed out that the Legion, however, has worked not only for adequate fighting forces, but for a civil population which has good health, good houses and an undying devotion to freedom. "To be free," he said, "men must have adequate protection against want, privation and illness—political equality paralleled by equal opportunity for an education, for a decent home and for a job."

Be sure your spring outfit is union made.

San Francisco SUtter 6654
Oakland HIgate 1017
Caswell's NATIONAL CREST Coffee
Delivered Direct for Freshness

LUXOR CABS
THE OFFICIAL UNION LABEL EXHIBITION CABS
ORdway 4040
STRICTLY INDEPENDENT

Very Active Season For FHA Building Seen

With new-home applications for F.H.A. mortgage insurance now exceeding last year's peak levels, an extremely active spring building season for homes financed by F.H.A.-insured loans is in prospect, Federal Housing Administrator Stewart McDonald says.

First quarter gains, both in volume of applications for F.H.A. mortgage insurance covering proposed new homes and in the number of new dwellings on which construction was started under F.H.A. inspection appear probable on the basis of preliminary reports, McDonald declared.

Despite unusually severe winter weather conditions this year, applications received thus far for F.H.A. mortgage insurance on new homes to be built under F.H.A. inspection indicate that the number for the first quarter will exceed the total of 40,143 recorded in the corresponding months of 1939, also a period of relatively high activity in the residential construction field, McDonald said.

DRY OFF HOOD

When rain drops are left to dry on a car's hood that is hot after a long run they may cause spots which are difficult or impossible to remove, according to the California State Automobile Association. For this reason it is advisable to wipe the hood dry immediately.

Hatters Win More Pay

An agreement between the Men's Hats, Inc., and the United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union, American Federation of Labor affiliate, gives wage increases and union recognition to about 1000 hatters in Baltimore, Md.

President Max Zaritsky of the international union announced the agreement provided wage increases averaging about 10 per cent above the existing rates. The union was recognized as the exclusive bargaining agency for all of the company's employees.

The Men's Hats, Inc., is a consolidation of three firms, the M. S. Levy Company, the Brigham Hopkins Hat Company and the New England Panama Hat Company. Zaritsky said the company is the largest maker of straw and Panama hats in the country.

GOOD FOOD
ENJOY IT DAY OR NIGHT OPEN ALL NIGHT
HENRY'S CAFETERIAS
101 TAYLOR STREET, Corner of Turk
3036 16TH STREET, Between Mission and Valencia
70 4TH STREET, Between Mission and Market
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Secretary - Stephen F. Gilligan
Office, 308 Labor Temple
Tel. UNderhill 1127
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YOU CAN BUY PREPARED UNION-MADE SANDWICHES
For your home use for less than you can make them
Morning Glory Sandwich Co.
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New Unemployment Rules

The State Department of Employment last week took the first steps toward making employment experience rating effective in California by authorizing the furnishing of some 50,000 California employers with statements of the insurance withdrawals of approximately 450,000 claimants for the eighteen-month period January 1, 1938, to June 30, 1939.

This announcement was made by R. G. Wagenet, executive director of the department, following the adoption of two procedural rules by the California Employment Commission. The department will start mailing the statements about May 1.

The statements, Wagenet said, will give the employer authoritative information as to his individual account with the department. The commission rule will also give the employer thirty days in which to protest charges to the account he does not deem proper.

The account furnished to the employer, Wagenet said, will contain the Social Security numbers, names, base period, and amount of benefits which are charged to that employer.

The accounts are important, according to Wagenet, as they will give each employer a definite statement of his account with the department. These statements will be used later, according to the director, to compute 1941 contribution rates under the California Unemployment Insurance Act.

The commission rules, 41.1 and 41.2, in giving thirty days to protest charges, hold that unless a protest is filed the account as furnished will be considered correct. In cases of protest adjustments will be worked out between the employer and the department, with an appeal to the commission permitted.

Protests, according to the rule, must be in writing, and must specify the grounds on which exception to the department's statement is taken.

After mailing of the statements for the eighteen-month period is completed, steps will then be taken to furnish employers with charge-back statements for subsequent periods, Wagenet said.

In Memoriam—Lena M. Shaffer

Whereas, Lena M. Saffer, who for many years was the secretary of the Hospital and Institutional Workers' Union, Local 250, and for many successive terms was also a member of its executive board, has gone to her reward after a protracted illness, with the love and respect of all who knew her in her home life, in her daily task of caring for the ill and injured, and in the organized labor movement of San Francisco; and

Whereas, Lena M. Shaffer gained the confidence, friendship and high regard of her fellow workers by her strict attention to her manifold duties, her zealous interest in the welfare of the members of her craft, and her unswerving loyalty to the organized labor movement that made her a dependable and valuable officer and member in the many struggles and undertakings that have marked the history and development of this organization in the last five years of existence—a record of responsibility and achievement in which Lena M. Shaffer took an important and distinguished part; therefore be it

Resolved, That the officers and members of the Hospital and Institutional Workers' Union, Local 250, mourn the loss of Lena M. Shaffer, that we honor her memory, and that we tender profound sympathies to her many friends, her family and her associates in the organization she loved so well; and that as a further token of respect this resolution be spread upon the minutes of the meeting, and that copies thereof be forwarded to the American Federation of Labor, to the Building Service Employees' International Union, and to her family.

HOSPITAL AND INSTITUTIONAL WORKERS' UNION, LOCAL 250,
JAMES E. MURPHY, Secretary.

"KICK-BACKS" BANNED

The Wage and Hour Division of the United States Department of Labor has called a halt on employers who resort to "kick-back" devices to deprive employees of the 30-cents-an-hour minimum wage guaranteed by the Fair Labor Standards Act. Declaring that the "kick-back" schemes were illegal evasions of the act, George A. McNulty, wage-hour general counsel, revealed that some employers advanced to new employees the difference between what they were able to earn and the 30-cent minimum prescribed by the statute, and deducted the advances when the employees were capable of earning more than 30 cents.

Central Body Refuses Resignation of Typos

Stating that they had no desire to be a "factor in any unrest" within the labor movement, members of the Canton (Ohio) Federation of Labor tabled indefinitely the resignation of the Typographical Union local.

A letter from headquarters of the American Federation of Labor requesting "dissociation" from printers' units was filed without action.

The Canton Typographical Union was one of the founders of the Canton Federation of Labor.

Ventura Typographical Union Pays Per Capita to Central Body

Ventura printers will continue to pay their per capita to Ventura Central Labor Council.

This was announced in a letter the council received last week from Secretary A. E. Wilvert of Typographical Local 909.

The letter stated that the local, though it has no voice nor vote in the council, had voted unanimously to continue paying its per capita, saying that it felt that the interests of the council were identical to its own, and adding:

"We hope you will accept our per capita as our contribution to the good work being done by the Central Labor Council."

The council voted to accept the money and to send the local a letter of thanks for its generous attitude.—"Union Labor News."

Federation of Teachers

LOCAL 61, W.P.A. SECTION

A letter and snapshots describing the work being done at the Federal Nursery School at the federal migrant camp at Arvin, near Bakersfield, made us even prouder than ever of our former secretary-treasurer, Mary Ransburg. She left us to take charge of the school at the camp, lives at the camp, and has affiliated with the newly organized local of the American Federation of Teachers of Bakersfield.

Accidents and illnesses are taking toll of our members. After being off the program for two and three months, in the actual operation of the "thirty-day" lay-off for those who had been on the program for eighteen months, more or less in debt, clothes not replenished, now to bear the added burden of sprained wrists, ankles and knees, of flu and nervous breakdowns, seems unnecessarily hard.

A discussion group, conducted by a member of our Section, which meets every Thursday at 6:30 to listen to the broadcast of the Town Hall of the Air, and thereafter discusses the topic opened up by the broadcast, is proving fruitful of thought-provoking study and expression. If you are interested, phone Hemlock 4232.

Some of us have been re-reading the volume edited by Larry Nixon, "When War Comes," and are struck by the accuracy of the prognostications. "From the moment war comes you will be subjected to a steady stream of perverted facts, under the name of 'information' or 'education.'"

"The birth of war will be the death of education as we have known it, as a training for general culture and the pursuits of peace." The former statement has already been proved accurate. It is the duty of teachers and all others interested in the future of education to see that the second does not have a chance to come true. "Education for democracy" is not education for war.

GRACE LEONARD, Secretaary.

WAGE-HOUR VIOLATIONS HIT

An injunction has been issued by Federal Judge Borah at New Orleans, La., against the Interstate Electric Company in connection with alleged wage and hour act violations. The firm is called on to make restitution to eighty-seven employees for wage underpayments and unpaid overtime, and is restrained from future violations.

More agricultural products pass through San Francisco Bay than any other port on the Pacific Coast.

William W. Hansen - - - - - - - - - Manager
Dan F. McLaughlin - - - - - - - - President
Geo. J. Amussen - - - - - - - - - Secretary
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NEW FUNERAL HOME AND CHAPEL
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34 YEARS OF COMPLETE HOME FURNISHING ON PIN MONEY TERMS
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Fifty years of fine shoemaking
W. L. DOUGLAS Shoes
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